PRESENTS TO THE JAPANESE. - We have seen two PRESENTS TO THE JAPANESS.—We have seen two lightly aniabed and apparently excellent Gold Watcher, and a effect one presented by the American War, che Company at Wahbam, Mass., to the Japanese Embassy, for the Tycoon, the chief Embassador, and for "Tommy," respectively. Their appears ace does credit to American Watch-making, which we doubt not their performance will justify.

An Opera-Glass of extraordinary rower, manufac-tured and presented by H. Waldr tein, optician, No. 451 Broadway, is another spec men of America workmanship which will do us no discredit in Japan. Let us hope that no trash will be foisted upon the Jap avese in this city. They must have enough such

SEVENTE WARD REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION MEETING. - The friends of Lincoln and Hamlin met in large numbers last evening at No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of organizing a club to be called the "Seventh Ward Lincoln and Hamlin Campaign Club." Mr. Kibbins was called to the chair. After the appointment of committees for permanent organization enthusiastic speeches were made by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Mr. Martin, and others. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, with three cheers for the nominees of the Chicago Convention.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CLUB.-A regular meeting of this club (being one of the two campaign clubs in the Twenty-second Ward) was helt last night at Stadelberger's Hall, corner of Forty-third street and Eighth avenue, P. H. Vernon in the chair. The Hon. F. A Conklin made a speech, the chair. The Hon. F. A. Conkin made a speech, which was well received. He referred to the great speech on Slavery and its ill consequences, delivered by Lord Brown in the English House of Commons twenty years before the Hon. Wm. H. Seward made his first great effort in the same direction and in much the same strain. The Hon. Wm. Taylor spoke in a forcible manner about the contention which had been forcible manner about the contention which had been engendered in the Democratic camp. Dr. John Ives spoke about local matters and ward politics. There were two campaign clubs in this ward, but they worked harmoniously together. The Hon. Chas. S. Spencer made the closing speech. The attendance for such an unfavorable evening was remarkably good.

HUDSON RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION .- The tenth Annual Meeting of the Hadson River Baptist Association was held in the Sixteenth-street Baptist Church yesterday. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hannibal of Brooklyn, from the texts, Rev. Mr. Hannibal of Brooklyn, from the texts, "Ye are God's building," and "Built upon the foundation of Jesus Christ, the chief corner-stone." Immediately after the sermon the Rev. Dr. Lathrop of this City, the Moderator of the last Annual Meeting, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Gillette of this city was elected Moderator, and took the chair. The Rev. C. C. Worden was elected Clerk. The afternoon was taken up in the reading of letters from the various churches, setting forth their progress during the most vary the ap in the reading of teters from the various characteristic forth their progress during the past year, the number added to the churches, and the state of the finances in each particular church. Committees were appointed to consider the various subjects suggested by the letters, and the meeting adjourned.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met on Tuesday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. In the absence of the President, Mr. PINGKER was called to the Chair.

An invitation was accepted to attend the 106th Commencement of Columbia College, to take place on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 a. m., at the Academy of

A report in favor of increasing the salary of the Pay Roll and Complaint Clerk in the City Inspector's office from \$600 to \$1,025, commencing from 1st January last,

from \$600 to \$1,025, commencing from 1st January last, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report his opinion whether it would be lawful for the Common Council, by a vote of three-fourths of the members elected to the Board, to direct, without a contract made therefor by the head of an executive department, that the Russ pavement in Broadway be taken up and repaired by breaking the stones, on such terms and conditions as the Common Council shall direct, when the expense of such repairs would exceed \$250.

would exceed \$250.

The new Battery Enlargement job for the benefit of George Law, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was received and referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, July 2.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION. YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.

The Young Men's Republican Union held a regular meeting at their headquarters, No. 659 Broadway, last evening. Spirited addresses were made by Messrs. Wm. H. Anthon, Augustus F. Dow, and Stewart L. Woodford. Mr. Anthon improved the testimony el cited by the Covede Committee. The Rocky Mountain Glee Club sang songs, among them one inscribed to the Union, by Mr. Geo. W. Bungay. The meeting was enthusiastic and hearty. The Union has issued its first tract; it contains Republican sentiments intered by Abraham Lincoln, Hannibal Hamlin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Randolph, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and Andrew Jackson. The Union is also circulating a large number of the Republican Pocket Pistol, a little monthly compendium of Republican facts and principles. lican facts and principles.

An adjourned meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening, Vice-President F. Dr.-Prister in the chair. The Committee on the Abbot Collection of Egyptian Antiquities reported that the requisite sum had been raised for its purchase, and that it was now the property of the Society, and would be removed to the Society's building as soon as possible. The Society and the public are greatly independent for this gift to the indefatigable exertions of this Committee, and especially to those of the Chairman, Mr. Frederick De-Peyster. Dr. Ossood read a letter from Gen. Washington, and Dr. Jarre Branks spoke at HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Frederick DePeyster. Dr. Osgood read a letter from Gen. Washington, and Dr. JARED SPARKS spoke at length in reply to the charges which have been brought against him as editor of the principal edition of Washington letters. A bust of Kosciusko was presented to the Society, and after unimportant business, the Society adjourned to strawberries.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, which is to convey the Japanese Embassy home, has just come out of dry dock, where she has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated. On coming out of dock steam was immediately applied, and her engines were fully tested. Everything proved very satisfactory. She was then hauled under the derrick, alongside of the wharf, where she had a new maintopmast put in, and her guns retransported on loard of her. She carries twelve guns, each weighing 15,000 pounds. Each one of these gaps will throw a shell weighing 240 pounds a distance of four miles. She also carries four brass boat howitzers, which are intended to be used on shipboard or on shore. The Niagara has two engines, each of 1,000 horse-power. Her tunuage is nearly 5,000. The Niagara is said to be the largest, the most efficient, and the prettiest man-of-war afloat-in fact, she is a floating palace. She will be all ready for sea by the latter end of this week. Her officers are as follows:

end of this week. Her officers are as follows:
Capt Win. W. McKean commanding: Lieutenant and Executive Officer, John Guest; Lieutenants, J. C. P. Delkraft, E. E.
Potter, D. P. Chacorkie, W.-T. Spencer, R. L. May; Surgeon,
Robert Woodworth: Passed Aussiant Surgeon, D. B. Courad;
Purser, Thomas R. Ware; Chief Engineer, W. P. Williamson;
Boatswain, R. N. Pomeroy; Gunner, R. J. Hill: Carpenter,
Henry P. Leslie; First Assistant-Engineers, D. D. McComb and
Henry A. Ramsey; Second Assistant-Engineer, C. P. Kild;
Third Assistant-Eugineers, Robert Potts, George W. Fermant,
Levi R. Grun, R. H. Grennell, A. H. Fisher; Master Mates, Jaa.
L. Plunket, Michael Warner, Thomas W. Lay, Charles D. Covley, Charles Fennegan, and Charles Hicks; Grael Green, U. S.
M. C., commanding the Marine Guard, assisted by Lieut. George
Butley, U. S. M. C.

The U. S. corvette Portsmouth was at Porto Praya
on the 8th ult., to, sail in a few days for Maddien.

on the 8th ult., to sail in a few days for Madeira; officers and crew all well. The U. S. steamship Wy andotte, Capt. Stanley, sailed from Key West on the 11th inst., on a cruise along the south side of Cuba. The Mohawk, Capt. Craven commanding, will soon follow her. The corvette Savannah, Capt. Joseph R. Jarvis, was at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.; all well.

All the British troops now doing duty in India and China are being furnished with cholera belts, to be worn next the akm.

The British naval expedition to China will cost The United States storeship Relief, Com. Dove

from Aspinwall April 22, arrived at Boston on

The following United States vessels were at Aspir wall on the 8th inst.: Frigate Sabine, storeship Fal mouth (permanent), and corvette St. Louis. The latter vessel arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th, from Greysown. All continue in good health.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN, June 2, 1860. Having seen enough of the new Kingdom of Italy to know its policy, its statesmen, its resources, its dangers and aspirations, I give you the following summary on the eve of my return to London. The King is an honest Italian patriot, who, without personal ambition, and in spite of his personal reluctance to deprive his nearest relations of their throne-the Grand Duke of Tuscany is his maternal uncle and the King of Naples his only sister's sonwill work out Italian unity with courage and per-

severence. He has no despotic tendencies, does not meddle with the details of his Minister's policy, and wishes heartily the welfare of his people. The pomp and circumstance of royalty bore him to death. He is never more happy than when in his retreat at Mandria, where he lives in the style of retreat at Mandria, where he lives in the style of an English country gentleman, fishing for trout, su-perintending his Arab stud of horses, hunting hares and stags, and sometimes the chamois of the Alps or the wild boar of the marsbes. He takes life in a free and easy way; he loves fine women, manly exercise, and a frank speech. Proud of never hav-ing told a lie he hates diplomacy, likes his faithful ing told a lie, he hates diplomacy, likes his faithful opposition, and is always ready to risk his life in battle. Though his education was very much neglected, he is still the most popular of all European kings; in fact, the man who reconciled Italy to the monarchic principle.

The Count Cavour is, as far as I see, the only

really great statesman of Italy; his policy exclusively devoted to the Unity of Italy, still labors under the double disadvantage of being distrusted by Europe as too revolutionary, while Italy suspects him of being too conservative, restraining the bold initiative of Garibaldi and his friends.

Farini too, who from a physician rose to be the Dictator of the Emilia, and now Home Minister of the new Kingdom, is a man of superior talents and broad patriotic views, still he has by choice bound himself entirely, not only to the policy, but even to the person of Count Cavour. They stand and fall together. Thus even the possibility of a strong ministry without Cavour, disappears entirely, while the great statesman, who directs the kingdom, enjoys no personal popularity, and though commanding an overwhelming majority in Parliament, might easily completely use himself up. As to the aim of the policy of the Italian kingdom, it is exclusively the Unity of Italy. It is aggressive as long as this aim remains to be achieved.

For the present moment, however, there is no intion here at Turin to go to war against Austria. broad patriotic views, still he has by choice bound

tion here at Turin to go to war against Austria. All the efforts are directed to revolutionize the Kingdom of Naples on both sides of the Faro, and it is hoped that this task might be achieved before the autumn, to be followed by a short campaign or revolution in October for wresting Umbria and the Marches from the Pope.

Thus strengthened, Italy thinks to be able to

struggle advantageously with Austria for the pos-session of Venice, if possible without, if necessary with, French assistance. As much as I wish for such a solution of the Italian question, I cannot but admit that the army of the new Kingdom is not in a good condition.

Fanti, the Minister of War, is a poor adminis-

trator, without organizing talent, unable to deal with volunteers, and hostile to every revolutionary element. His activity leads inevitably to the disso-Intion of the army of Central Italy; but he will be probably soon dismissed, though Count Cavour does not exactly see who would be the man fit to become Minister of War. The finances of the Kingdom are not less confused. The taxes are heavy, the system of taxation unjust, and Vegezzi is not a man of comprehensive measures; at any rate, he is not the man to reform the finances of the State.

Garibaldi, though unconnected with the Govern-ment, is now the greatest man of Italy. His impulsive, generous nature has acquired the esteem and personal friendship of the King. The success of his Sicilian expedition raises him high above every other Italian name in the hearts of his country. But he never was and never can be a Statesman. has no business habits, no administrative talents. I do not doubt that he will conquer Sicily and probably Naples too, but then his task is accomplished. The hero of Italy.cannot govern it.

The Baron Ricasoli at Florence is certainly a

most remarkable man, stiff, obstinate, never flinch ing, a patriot. Like the Barons of Runnymede, he has scarcely any idea of liberty in the modern sense of the word, but the unity of Italy has no better champion than he. His iron will alone preserved Tuscany for the new kingdom, and it will soon abolish that autonomy which was recommended by France and accepted by Count Cavour in the beief that the Tuscans desire a separate existence. A year ago, Florence protested against becoming a provincial town. Now Etruria has no more ardent wish than to be amalgamated with the other pro

vinces.
Ratazzi, Buoncompagni, and all the host of local celebrities, cannot be called statesmen; great men are as scarce in Italy as all over Europe.

Here and there the dark man of the Tuileries finds no resistance to his mysterious schemes. Distrust reigns at every Court, in every nation. There is peace in the words, as Count Cavour remarks, and war in the actions. All Europe arms, as if for a great, decisive battle, but nobedy knows where it shall take place, and what will be the object of the war. Some persons believe that the storm about the East will soon blow over, since England makes no open opposition to Prince Gorchakoff's advocacy of the suffer-ings of the Christians in Turkey, and only advises the Sultan, underhand, to prevent the required in-quest by himself appointing roving commissions for that purpose.

Still, even if the present year should not see a

new Oriental war, the understanding between Na-poleon and Alexander is complete. England may enter into the combination; but if she opposes it, her opposition will not hinder the execution of the

artition of Turkey, Servia will, on the death of Milosh, at once join Montenegro, and revolutionize Bosnia and the Herzegovina; and Bulgaria, up to the Balkan, waits only for the signal from St. Petersburg to

raise the flag of revolt.

Germany, on the other side, suspects that the frontiers are the real object of Napoleon's

machinations.

It is remarked that though King Leopold of Belgium twice visited the Emperor, the visit was not returned; that Denmark has lately assumed a bolder tone toward Germany, as if assured of French support; that French diplomatists tease the German Princes, as if the Emperor had the right to command and control them; that the pre-ponderance of France in Europe is mentioned by French papers as the natural condition of the Continent. It is said that the French Embassador at Berlin required explanations about a confidential letter of the Prince Regent to Prince Albert, in which the Emperor's name was mentioned in a somewhat unparliamentary way, and that the Dow ager Empress of Russia tries to bring about an in-terview between Napoleon and the Prince Regent. Lavalette, again the French Embassador at Con stantinople, advised his countrymen, in a public speech, not to engage in any long speculations. Thus Europe is disturbed from one end to the

other. The iron age is fast approaching, says The

Augsburg Gazette: still, Europe does not unite her efforts to avert the impending calamity.

I hope America has not given any credit to the impudent Neapolitan efficial bulletins which defeat Garibaldi twice a week. He has nobly captured Palermo, though it was bombarded for three days, from Sunday to Tuesday. The King of Naples is helpless. He begs for assistance from every quarter. He is even ready to give concessions, a constitution, He is even ready to give concessions, a co or whatever might allay the storm. But his hated house is doomed in Italy.

THE LOCUSTS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: The Locusts, as I predicted, appeared about the first of June, and are welcomed by all the birds, chickens, turkeys and pigs, who are making a regular feact upon them. Their song is heard in every grove. They leave no trace of feeding, nor will they, as they only suck the dew from off the leaves through the proboscis. Their eggs are laid in the small twigs of pkg. Arbs., 350 pkg. Oil Cake, 364 pkgs. Provisions. They leave no trace of feeding, nor will they, as they

trees, which in due time break off, but this does little

harm.
This is get the Grilladie, the dreaded grasshopper of harm.

This is 'at the Grilladre, the dreaded grasshopper of the Ea'', which travels in devasting armies. That is abor', two inches long, and more resembles the Locast than any other species of grasshopper. The Locast has no proper mouth, while all the grasshopper tribes have two—one like pincers to lacerate, the other to masicate—and they are all great feeders. Incredible swarms of this insect are carried from one country to another by the wind. They keep on the wing for a long time, unless it becomes calm, when they alight any where, on land or water. Travelers tell us they rise on a windy day to the hight of 500 to 700 feet, and in such numbers that they darken the sun so that one can not see a person at a distance of 25 feet. Our first account of them is from Exodus, 10th c., 13th v.:

"And the Lord brought an east wint all that day and all that night; and when it was morning, it brought the Lecusts (grasshoppers, as translated by Luther)."

And at verse 19th:

"And the Lord turned a mighty strong west wind, which took sway the (Locusts) Grasshoppers and east them into the Red Sea, and they ste up every green thing that the hail, &c., hallet."

Mr. Hay ward of this place informs me that waen he

Mr. Hayward of this place informs me that when h Mr. Hayward of this place informs me that when he lived on the Island of Madeirs, 300 miles from the African coast, at one time during a strong east wind that they were brought by it from the coast in clouds, and destroyed all vegetation. The history of this species of Grasshopper is the same in all ages. There are accounts of their covering 100 miles square, from one to two feet deep. They are in immense variety, color and size—yellow, brown, green, &c. One of the species in South America measures a foot from tip to tip of its wings, and is very beautifully variegated with stripes and spots.

Our 17-year (Cicads) Locust, as I before remarked, is a barmless, beautiful insect, singing and enjoying a short life of six weeks, offering its body to all the feathered tribes as a morsel of exquisite delicacy, but feeding itself only upon dew.

George Wern.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jane 13, 1860.

feeding itself only upon dew. Elizabeth, N. J., Jane 13, 1860.

### NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

JERSEY CITY AND BERGEN HORSE RAILEGAD, -This road is now completed. A trial trip over the road was made yesterday. Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. To morrow the cars will commence running regularly from Jersey City Ferry to Hudson

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH .- On Saturday night the Episcopal Church, at Hoboken, N. J., was entered by this and the carpet, several silk velvet coshions, the minister's rand in fact every movable article stolen. No clue has bee tained to the perpetrators of the thaft.

Liquin Glue .- As long ago as 1852, Dumoulin published a notice in the Comptes Rendus of the French Academy, with reference to the preparation of a liquid glue. He was led to the covery of a method of procuring it by considering the long-known fact that when solution of glue is frequently heated and cooled, or kept a long time exposed to heat, it loses its property of gelatinizing by cooling, and remains liquid. Under the impression that this change might be caused by the action of the oxygen of the air, and, if so, would be induced more speedily by some vigorous oxydizing agent, Du-moulin tried the effect of dilute nitric acid on glue, and shortly found that by its use the product he desired was easily obtained. His method of preparation was as follows: The best Cologne gine is dissolved at a gentle beat in an equal weight of water contained in an enameled or glazed vessel, and when the solution is complete, nitric acid of 36 Beaume is added in proportions, and at intervals, to the amount of one-fifth of the weight of the glue employed. Nitrious vapors are abundantly given off, and a glue is obtained that is perfectly fluid, and may be kept in open vessels for years without alteration. Already, in 1852, this preparation was sold in Paris as inalterable liquid glue (colle liquide et inalterable). A better liquid glue than that just described is made with acetic acid. One pound of good glue is dissolved with heat in a mixture composed of one pound of strong vinegar, one-quarter of a pound of alcohol, and a very tittle alum. According to Cavallius, however, alum destroys the tenacity of glue, and should be avoided. In order to make the glue white in color, a quantity of sulphate of lead is added to the solution. The liquid glues now so extensively sold in this country are made with acetic acid and those we have tested are very excellent preparations. A glue that is liquid at low temperatures is so adhesive as one which requires gentle warming to make it flow. Solutions of chlorid of barium bichro mate of potash and some other salts, as well as all the various mineral and vegetable acids, also have the property of holding glue in permanent solution.

THE ANALYSIS OF JAPANESE COINS -The following is the result of the analysis of the several Japanese coins-which took place at Philadelphia in presence of the Embassadors-as declared by Col. Snowden, the Director of the Mint:

One cobang weighed 138 21-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 79 10-32 grains.

One other cobang weighed 138 10-32 grains, and the

One other cobang weighed 139 9-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 79 22-32 grains.

So, on the average of these three, the cobang contains 79½ grains of gold, which makes the proportion of fineness 572 thousandths. This result agrees so well with our reports of assays made in our usual way (by taking only a half gramme, or about 7½ grains), that we trust it will give additional confidence to the Em-basey in our regular method of assay.

A gold dollar of the United States weighed 25 26-32

A gold dollar of the United States weighed 23 3-32 grains, and the gold extracted from it weighed 23 7-32 grains, which agrees, as nearly as may be, to 900 thousandths, our legal standard.

Therefore, for comparison, the cohang contains 79; grains of gold, and the dollar contains 23 7-32 grains of

gold. But it will be more strictly accurate to say that the proportion of gold in a cobang, is 572 thousandths, and in the dollar 900 thousandths. It is necessary to add that the average weight of the gold dollar is 25 8-10 grains by l-w, which is a more exact basis of calcula-tion than the single piece, which weighed 25 8,125-10,000, and was therefore a little too heavy.

The silver being extracted, with the necessary allow-ance for absorption, showing almost 50 grains of silver in each cobang, and the copper was only 12-32 of one

# MARRIED.

MORSE—MORSE—At the residence of the bride's father, in Lewis, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 30, by the Rev. Mr. Red-field, George P. Morse of West Chelmsford, Mass, to Mary C., daughter of Dea. Ralza Morse.

DIED.

O'DONOVAN-On Toesday, June 19, at No. 330 Henry street, this city, Dr. Dennis J. O'Donovan, aged 23 years, 10 months and 16 days. Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STAPLES—On Tuesday, June 19, Mrs. Celia T., wife of James M. Staples of this city. New-Bedford and Cincinnati papers please copy. For additional Marriages and Deaths see 3d Page.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Philadriphia, June 13.—Beraddivers closed generally settle. Florik at \$5.50 for Superine. Where firm; sales of \$,000 bush. Red, at \$1.257\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 13; White, at \$1.257\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 136. Core busyant; sales of \$2,000 bush., at \$6c. Provisions firm. White firm, at \$1.362\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 22c.

Byrald, June 19.—\$1,000 bush., at \$6c. Provisions firm. White firm, at \$1.362\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2c.

Byrald, June 19.—\$1,000 bush., at \$6c. Provisions firm. White firm, at \$1.362\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2c.

Byrald, June 19.—\$1,000 bush. Wisconsin; \$5.31\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2c.

\$5.62\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for extra libinois and Wisconsin; \$5.31\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2c.

\$5.62\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for extra libinois and Wisconsin; \$5.31\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 2c.

\$6.000 bush. Canada Chub at \$1.10\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 1200 bush. No. I Milwankee
Club at \$1.123\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 15. Cons in good demand and advanced le; seles 46.000 bush. \$5dc. for Toledo; \$5d\frac{1}{2}\$ 4c. for Toledo; \$5d\frac{1}\$ 4c. for Toledo; \$5d\frac{1}{2}\$ 4c. for Toledo; \$5d\frac{1}{2

ports—2,000 bils. Flour, 31,000 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Corn.

26,000 bush. Osts. Canal Exports—16,000 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Corn.

OswBood, June 196, p. m.—Flours unchanged at \$500 \$5 25 for common to extra State: \$6 75 a; \$7 for favorite double extra city branch. Wilkers—Market better; sales 6,000 bush. Red Indiana at \$122 \cdot ; 8,000 bush Milwankee Club at \$1120 \cdot \$12 a \cdot \$12 \cdot ; 8,000 bush Billinois at 50 \cdot . Other grains nominal. Canal First ours steady at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 64c. on Corn to New-York. Lake Invorus—1.000 bush. Corn. 2,300 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Barley, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bush. Wheat. Canal Exports—600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bush. Wheat. Read of the corn. New Onlessays, June 18.—Corron unchanged; sales to-day 500 bels. Scaak firm. Lake buoyant; sales at 184 318 318 70-800 bush. Wheat. Capal Exports—600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bush. Wheat. Canal Exports—600 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bush. Wheat. (2018) 1860.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Basron, Tuesday, June 18, 1850.

Capital Stock. \$2,531,000

Capital Stock. \$2,531,000

Due from other blake 7,581,000

Due from other blake 7,581,000

Receipts of Produce.

REOOKLYN ITEMS.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.-On Morday afternoon Prince de Joinville visited the Navy Yard. His visit was a strictly private one, his conchusan being his only attendant. He visited the Niagara, and was greatly pleased with that splendid ship-of-war. On his retiring, the Marine Guard, under command of Lieut. Reynolds, was called one, and bonored the Prince with a salute. The Prince expressed his obligations to the Commodore and officers for the courte-ies which had been shown to him, and then drove off.

THE SUNDAY LAWS -Since the issuing of an order

by the Board of Police Commissioners directing Policemen, to report all persons for prosecution who violate a section of the State la v by disposing of cakes, beer, milk, confectioneries, cigars, &c., on Sunday, upward of three hundred complaints have been made, and are now in the pigeon-holes of Justice Cornelius's Court. Yesterday, some fifteen persons were brought up on these complaints, but as there is some dount as to the correct meaning of the section which refers to the confiscation of the goods, it was resolved, after a consultation between the different Justices, to by the matter over for one week, in o.der to enable them to decide by means of legal advice as to their power in the premises. By the provisions of the section in dispute, the goods are declared forfeited, but it is indefinite as to what goods shall be taken-whether it is all that is exposed for sale, or only that portion sold. When the meaning of this section is properly explained, the Justices will proceed to business.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, -A large exhibition of plants, flowers, and fruits, will be made, under the direction of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, at the Atheneum, in Atlantic street, to-day. The exhibition is to continue for two days.

PRECIPITATED OVER AN EMBANEMENT, -A carriage PRECIPITATED OVER AN EMBANEMENT.—A carriage containing five persons, including the driver, was precipitated over an embankment at the intersection of Ninth-street and Flatbush avenue on Sunday night last, resulting in serious injuries to the driger, Thomas Elliott. The others were more or less severely hurt. The carriage was smashed. The grade of Slatbush avenue has been dug down eleven feet, and the grade of the streets intersecting remains as formerly. The last Legislature passed an act by which these grades are regulated to conform with the avenue, but it appears by a recent legal decision that he law is worthless having been signed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature. It is therefore probable that the present state of things will confine for another year, and other secidents may be the result. There are no guards at the termination of these streets to prevent accidents.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- About 10 o'clock

BITTEN BY A RABID Dog.—A Mrs. McDougall of Williamsburgh was bitten by her pet dog on Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, while trying to protect her pet from the "dag-billers," who discovered that her dog was ribid and frothing at the mouth. The animal was killed on the spot. The wound was thoroughly cut our and cauterized by Dr. Farrar of New-York, who was passing at the time.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.—A WHITHIN was insured by Justice Cornwell yesterday, on the complaint of H. B. Ferkins, storekeeper in Fulion street wherein a man named W. J. Sanderson is charged with obtaining \$20 by false representations in presenting a check for \$100 on the Bank of America, which, as alleged, was found on inquiry to be worthless the accused having no account there at present. Sanderson, it is charged, bought some goods, and obtained some change, in all amounting to the above sum of \$20, the proprietor of the store declining to pay to him the balance until he made inquiries about the check, with which Mr. Sanderson appeared well

June 20.—Nos. 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50, 18, 51, 52, 53, 55, 10, 4, 59, 60, 61, 63, 2, 64, 49.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 97, 38, 44, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 111, 112, 66, 103, 114, 115, 36, 74, 116, 117, and the whole of the Equity Calendar.

Markets...CARRICLLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBGER.
TURSDAY, June 19, 1869.
ASHES—The market is without change for either kind; sales of 57 holls, at \$5.25 for Pots, and \$5.75 for Pearls.
COTTON—The market continues flat; sales of 650 bales. We quote Middling Uplands and Galf at 10; without change in prices; sales of 400 bags Rio at 13; w18;c., and 500 Costa Rics on private terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is steady at 212214c., but the ac-

FLOUR AND MEAL-There is less doing in Western and

brandy wine of the both at \$5 as to Jersey, and \$5 to tor
FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, and good to prime
Georges Hank sell slowly at \$4 12\pi \pi + 12\pi\$, but other descriptions are scarce and somewhat nominal. Mackerel are quiet
with limited sales of large and medium No. 3 at \$8 25, and th limited sales of large and medium No. 3 at \$825, an 6 25 respectively. Camphene sells slowly at 4204ic., an uid at 41243c. Choice Kerosene Coal Oil sells freely at 80c

#6 28 respectively. Camphene sells slowly at 4224;c. and Fluid at 1242;c. Choice Kerosene Coal Oil sells freely at 89c., cash.

FRUITS—Bunch and Layer Raisins are firm; sales of 1,600 pks. at \$2 243 #82 50. Currants, and other kinds of dry Foreign are quiet. Fresh Foreign are selling from dock at full ratches slee of 20,000 Baracca Cocomuta, at \$40; 80,000 St. Blap, on private terms. 2,600 bunches francos Bannas, at \$1 250 #81 51; and 10,600 Matanzas Pineopples at \$11.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened firmer, but with increased firmness in freights, buyers held oft, and the market closed quietly; the receipts are liberal, and millers hold off. The sales are 115,000 bush. Millwaukec Club at \$1 27 3,512 in store, (mostly last evening); 11,400 bush. Rasine Spring, affect; 1,800 bush. good Red State at \$1 10; 3,500 bush. inferior to prime White Kentucky \$4 45 3 51 55. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet. Kentucky \$4 45 3 50 50; Sales would be nominal. Outs are freely efferred and are easier; sales of Canada East at 33 353 60; Sales 4 45 4 5 3 405; Western, \$4 5 350; Sales and sales are freely efferred and are casier; sales of Canada East at 33 353 60; West 53 405; Western, \$4 5 3 50; Sales and sales are freely efferred and are casier; sales of Canada East at 33 353 60; West 53 405; Western, \$6 350; Sales and sales freely efferred and sales and sales fragier; sales of \$9,000 bush at 55c. for round Yellow, and 70c. for Western Yellow.

Yellow.

GUNNY CLOTH—The market is firm; sales of 290 bales, in
Boston, at 16[c., less 3] \$\psi\$ cent; 200 bales, deliverable in August,
at 16[c., less 3] \$\psi\$ cent.

HDES—The market is quiet; the sales have been 1,800 Mex-HOPS—The demand is only moderate; sales of 40 bales at  $5\,\%$ HOPS—The demand is only moderate; sales of 40 bales at  $5\,\%$ 13e, for 189s—the latter an extreme. Old are nominal, HAY—7 be market is well supplied; sales of 1,300 bales at  $75\,\%$ 

HAT—The unstret is well supplied; sales of 1,500 sales at 75 \$\pi\$\$ \$\pi\$\$ 10 fb. h Pig is in limited demand at \$\pi 22 50 \$\pi 23 for best brands. Other kinds are quiet, yet steady.

LUMBER—The market is quiet. We quote Eastern Sprace and I inc Timber at \$\pi 12 \pi \pi\$ 15 \$\pi\$ Meet.

LATHS—The demand is fair, and prices have declined 15c. \$\pi\$\$ 160: sales of two cargoes and 30 ,000 Lath at \$\pi 1 50.

LIME—The market is quiet for both kinds. We quote Commen Reckland at 55c., and Lump at 95c.

LEAD—totlena is in improved demand; sales of 1,000 pigs at \$\pi 5 65. Soft Spanish is quiet.

MOLASSES—The trade is very moderate; prices continue steady.

MOLASSES—The state state is in better request, NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in better request, partly on speculative account for future delivery, but prices are without essential change; sales of 1 200 bbls, in shipping order, deliverable in July, at 42½c., and 600 do., merchantable and shipping, at 42#43c., cash, also 30 New York bbls at 43½c. Crude in the state of the same of the

Geliverable in July, at 42jc., and 600 do., merchantable and shipping, at 424-43c., cash, aso 20 New York bbls. at 43jc. Crude is in reduced stock, and is held with more firmness. Common Resin is moderately active at full prices: sales of 2 500 bbls. to arrive, at \$1.55 \tilde{2} 30 Bb. delivered; 1,400 do. at \$1.55 \tilde{2} 310 Bb. delivered; 1,400 do. at \$1.55 \tilde{2} 310 Bb. in yard, and 550 do. with low freight engagement, at \$1.62, free on board. The wedlum and fine grades are quiet; sales of 350 bbls. No. 2 at \$1.65 \tilde{2} 310 Bb. 300 do. low to good No. 1 at \$2.2 \tilde{2} 32 Bbls. No. 2 at \$4.55 \tilde{2} 310 Bb. 300 do. low to good No. 1 at \$2.2 \tilde{2} 32 Bbls. The reading and emply and is dull at previous prices, but shipping qualities are active.

ply and is dull at previous prices, but shipping qualities are scaled.

OH.S.—The market is devoid of activity, but prices generally are metatained, sales of 4,100 gallous Crude Whale at 4150, cash. OH. ME.L.—The demand is fair, sales of 100 puncheous City Inspected at \$55.00, cash.

PROVENDENS.—The inquiry for Pork is moderate; holders of Mess are firm at \$6.12, buyers offer \$18. The sales are 561 bbls. at \$4.12 × 12, buyers offer \$18. The sales are 561 bbls. at \$4.12 × 12, buyers offer \$1.25 for Old do., \$11.12 × \$4.17.25 for thin Mess. \$19.50 for Clear. Beef is in fuir request and is steady sales of 261 bbls at \$4.15 × 6.00 for country Mess. \$-15.6 × 10.50 for Repacked Mess and \$11.00 × 12.50 for Estat. Lard is quite firm and the domand is fair; sales of 415 bbls and tex. at 116c., and 140 kegs at 12 c. Cut Mests are in fair demand and are steady, sales of 121 bhds and tex. at 74.75 c. for Shoulders, and \$1.20 × 12. thans. Beef Hanes are quiet at \$1.20 × 12. the special price of the sales are the fair demand and selling at 10.12 the. Surfer is in limited demand at \$1.20 × 12. the sales are the fair demand and and is planty at 7.20 c. for Ohlo, and 90 llc for State.

EICE is optic; sales of \$50 tex, at \$4.44 × 5.50 to 90. the

Cheese is in fair demand and is planty at 789c. for Ohlo, and 9a. Ile for State.

RICE is quiet; sales of 350 tes, at \$4 442.\$5 \$\overline{9}\$ 100 B, the latter price for a few choice, to be used by the Japanese.

SUCARS—The feeding is better. Refines have purchased reely at steady prices. Refined are in fair demand; sales of rely at steady prices. Refined are in fair demand; sales of relief States Crushed Ground, and Granntated at 10c.; white Coffee grades \$2.79 tc., and yellow do. \$2.70 tc. The sales of raw are been \$60 hhds. one cargo for refining at 7(c. 300 hhds. o. at 747 tc., and 375 hhds. Cabs at 61.27 tc., the former for Monases Sugar, in lots, to the trade.

SPICES—We hear of sales of 250 ang Pepper at 83c.

SALT—We note sales of 1.55 anche Astrur's on private terms. SPELTER is quiet, but steady at 54.25 tc. \$\overline{9}\$ If 6 months.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed is dail, but prices are nominally unchanged.

TFAS.—Holders are very firm; buyers, however, continue shy

TEAS—Houses are announced.

TOBACCO—Kentacky has been dull; the business is confined to small lots, to jobbers. Other kinds are quiet, with little prospect of animation until the new crops come feely to market; sales of 122 bales Havans at 30 a 32c., and 146 cases of Seedling st 44 of 124c.
TIN—Pig is quiet, yet steady. Plates are in limited request sales of 750 boxes | x at \$9.50, and 500 do. Coke Tenne at \$6.102. 6 mos.

TALLOW—A fair demand for Prime; sales of 20,000 m at 9 most. Cash.

WillsKy—The market is lower, and the supply is fair; sales of 350 bbls. at 21921jc.

mann, Fred. Elbrich, Sebastian Jansen, Jacob Sahroomi, M. N. Kenci. In steemship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Mrs. Thomson and infast. Mr. and Mrs. Esperon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Ranestyen, Mr. McDomid, Mrs. Spraye, Mr. and Mrs. Hanestyen, Mrs. McDomid, Mrs. Spraye, Mr. and Mrs. Steath, A. Pollock, Miss Glyde, Mr. and Mrs. Bobert Darling, T. Bird, D. H. Hamilton, P. J. Fred of N. Y. Tribune, Mrs. Bryant, D. Lee, F. Bray and brother, Mr. Sweensen, Mr. Hecksenrath, Capt. Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Prior, G. Solton, Mr. and Mrs. James and lufant, R. Edgar, Dr. and Mrs. Thornton, Wr. and T. Graham Dr. Mulford, Mr. Conrad. Miss Janes Bell, J. R. Caruthers, F. and A. Wolfe, Rev. J. Miller, H. Martin, H. Wheateroft.

In steemship De Soto, from Hawana—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. Carvella, A. and C. Carvella, T. and A. Cardenas, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. de Kafa, Mrs. A. Verdessen, L. Casamayer, Rafael Grevenn, F. Jenneez, P. Houtmer, G. Gordon, S. B. Dreggs, Mr. and Mrs. Valovet and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Green and child, J. Barait, A. Vallente, E. Perez Ortez, R. D. Stewart, W. Hoffman, J. G. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ruis, Mr. and Mrs. Berault, three children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ruis, Mr. and Mrs. Berault, three children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. C. Ruis, Mr. and Mrs. Chevry, M. Cary.

In bark Overman, Jrom St Jago—L. Stephant, F. J. Auza, J. Reiger, H. Cahill, J. Buckley, J. Manerhan, E. Burritt, F. Rey, N. Sancher.

N. Sanchez. In brig Winthrop, from Sazanilla-J. P. Kelly and son, B. Kelley, Mrs. Mary A. Reeve, Mrs. D. Burmiugham, Mrs. C. F. Pettingill, Mrs. E. Bruse, Miss Mary J. Bruse.

#### MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... June 19.

Steamship-Africa (Br.), Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard, Ships-J. Bates, — Melbourne, R. W. Cameron, Matilda Nichols, Glasgow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Palmerston, Berenger

Nichols, Glargow, R. P. Buck & Co.; Palmerston, Berenger, Bic Barks—L. Besselman (Nich.) Voss, Cork and a market. Funch & Mehncke; Odessa (Fras.), Grantz. Cubs. A. Wendt & Co. Eries—F. Palmer, Bulmer, Borchester, N. B.; F. Butler, Bartlett. Bangor, T. H. Sandford; S. Churchman, Aokers, Galveston, Norceas & Prince.
Schooners—J. P. Hazard, Wilson, Bristol, L. Keuny; Volunteer, Brown, Newbusyport, C. & E. J. Peters; J. A. Woodhouse, Tenny, Brazos master; W. H. Mitchell, Mitchell, Jacksonville, master, B. B. P. Bits, Sands, Rappehannock, Van Brunt & Slaght; Sir C. Campbell, Vigers, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Vesper, Discoway, Savannah, master; E. Basell, Filor, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Sloop—Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, master.

cop-Oregon, Rhodes, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington (Br.), Jeffery. Liverpool June 6, and Queenstown 7th, mose, and 513 pass. to John G. Dale. June 7, 5:30 p. m., off Kinsell Head, passed ship Harvest Queen, hence for Liverpool; Ith, lat. 51 15, Jon 12 7, passed ship Gen. Barry, bound E. 9th, lat. 59 44, Jon. 13 27, the Canadian, bound E. 17th, at 7:20 p. m., passed steamship Vavderbilt, hence for Southampton and Havre. Arr. off the Battery at 5a m. Steamship Illinoids, Griffin, Havre June 6, and Southampton 7th, moise, and pass. to D. Torrunce. Experienced a heavy gale in the English Channel: 230 miles to the eastward of the Banks, spoke a Nor. bark standing to the westward, showing no name. The Illinois fell in with no ice, but has experienced a succession of heavy fors.

a Nor. bark standing to the westward, showing no name. The lilinois fell in with no fee, but has experienced a succession of heavy fors.

Steamship De Sote, Bulloch, New-Orleans June 12, and Havana 15th, noise, and pass, to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Augusts, Woodhull, Savannah, mdse, and pass, to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Ship Lalla Rookh, Reed, Glascow May 5, mdse, to J. W. Elsevilla Cane out the North Channel. May 9, lat. 52 53, lon. 15 35, in a gale from the S. E., was boarded by a heavy sea which stove quarter boat, bulwarks, and filled deck with water; found, on trying the pumps, the ship had sprung aleak, and has continue do to leak from 1,400 to 2,500 strokes per hour since; June 2, lat. 42 55, lon. 63 5, spoke burk May 18, Rich, from Shocks; 6th lat. 42 55, lon. 60 35, spoke burk May 18, Rich, from Shocks; 6th lat. 42 55, lon. 60 35, spoke burk May 18, Rich, from Shocks; 6th lat. 42 55, lon. 60 35, spoke burk May 18, Rich, from Shocks; 6th lat. Ship Insers L. Bogart, Conway, Havre May 10, mdse, and 550 pass, to Boyd & Heincken. Had westerly and south winds the suntire passenge cross-sed the southern edge of Grand Bank June 14; had 3 death and 3 births on the passage.

Ship Magdalena (Swed.), Latzren, Leghorn April 14; passed Gibralia: 25th; marble, rags, &c., and 5 pass, to order. Experienced heavy W, and W. N. W. gales most of the passage.

Ship Brookline (of New-London), Buller, Pensuccis 19 days, yellow pine to master. Had heavy weather in the Guif; since then light winds.

Bark Overman, Sterling, St. Jago 22 days, sugar to Waydell & Co. June 15, lat. 36 50, lon. 72 20 spoke bark Charles Cooper.

then light winds.

Bark Overman, Sterling, St. Jago 22 days, sugar to Waydell & Co. June 15, lat. 36 50, ion. 72 50 spoke bark Charles Cooper from New-Orleans for Liverpool, 15 days out. The Overman passed Inagua June 5, and spoke at that port whaling schr. Emperium of Provincetown, Cock, on a cruise, with 100 bbls. black-sch. cll.

Hope April 25, crossed the Equator in the April 25, crossed the Equator in the April 25, crossed the Equator in the April 26, crossed the Equator in the April 26, crossed the Equator in the April 26, crossed the April 2 Clearman & Co.
Bark Edward Everett (of Boston), Harding, Fajardo, P. R. Bark Edward Everett (of Boston), Harding, Fsjardo, P. R., Jone S., sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Hondurus, Bates, Belize, How., June S., mahogany, &c., to F. Alexander.

Brig Ambrea Eight (of Waldobore), Bryant, Cardenas II days, molasses to P. V. King & Co.; vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Been 6 days N. of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Richard Brown (Br.). Strum, Sydney, C. B., 13 days, coal to R. Irvin. June 15, lat. 40 16, lon. 67 15, spoke the ship American Eagle, hence for Liverpool.

Brig J. W. Woodruff (of Machias), Robinson, St. Jugo de Cuba 23 days, sugar to master. June 10, lat. 34 30, lon. 74, spoke bark Chase, for Baitimore.

Brig Annie Laurie (Br.), Cameron, Pictou 15 days, coal to E. Cunard. June 15, lat. 40 30, lon. 70 10, signaled ship Compromise, bound F.

Brig Euros (of Machias), Thompson, Trinidad de Cuba 25 days, sugar, &c., to F. A. Talbot.

Brig Chicopee (of Boston), Hammond, Sagua 13 days, sugar, &c., to Gondher & Co.

Briz Hope, Beadle, Ponce, P. R., 24 days, sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis. Brig Winthrop, Bearse, Savanilla June 1, hides, wood, &c., to Handy & Everett.

N. E.

Schr. Persia (Br. of Windsor, N. S.), Smith, Malta, 65 days via Long Island Sound, palm oil and wool to S. B. Carnana. Has aperfenced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Commodore Kearney, Loring, Boston 3 days, milse, to S. K. Lewis & Co.

W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 days, milse, to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. J. B. Fergurson, Lawrence, Providence for Elizabeth-nort.

Schr. Emma (Br.), Scott, Sydney, C. B., 17 days, coal to R. Irvin & Co.
Schr. Mystic Valley, Rossell, Tampico June I, hides, &c., to
G W. Varstavoren.
Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Doane, Baracoa 12 days, fruit to Thos.

Schr. Flora King, Treworgy, Calais 6 days, lumber to Simpson & Mayhew. & Mayhew.

Schr. A. Hartings (Br.), Lowerson, Dorchester, N. B., 3 days, atone to P. I. Nerius & Son.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Cotchett, Machies 14 days, laths to T. M. Marken. Mayhew.
Schr. Harriet Ann, Erskins, Gardner 10 days, timber and shin-cles to T. M. Mayhew.

gles to T. M. Mayhew. Schr. William Stevens, Little, Bangor, 4 days, lumber to Sim-psen Clepp. Schr. Vernon (Br.), Ayres, St. John's, N. B., 12 days, stone to master. aster. Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Millbridge, 7 days, lumber to Simpson &

master.
Schr. Tyrone, Strout, Mülbridge, 7 days, lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Harvest, —— Harvich, 3 days, fish to master.
Schr. Evergreen, Potter. Cohasact, 2 days.
Schr. Reanoke, Freeman, Taunton 3 days, in ballast.
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Russeil, Providence 2 days.
Schr. Wakefield, Cenalin, Greenwich for Elizabethport.
Schr. Cohulo. New-Bedford 3 days.
Schr. Whistler, Frisble, Taunton 2 days, and to master.
Schr. Ellen, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.
Schr. New-Zesland, Rich, Tremont days, lumber to master.
Schr. Ellen, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Co. S. Watson, Hallock, Providence, 2 days.
Schr. Schr. Shaw Portsmouth, 2 days, in bellast.
Schr. Guzette, Bolt, Boston, mäse, for Albany.
Schr. Guzette, Bolt, Boston, mäse, for Albany.
Schr. T. O. Thompson, Smith, Harwich 3 days.
Schr. Fanole Mitchell, Allen, Port Morris 6 hours.
Schr. Sea Flower, Stone, Bridgeport 3 days.
Schr. Fanole Mitchell, Allen, Port Morris 6 hours.
Schr. Ses Frainerd, Buell, Portland 2 days, stone.
Schr. James Engish, Hunter, Edgartown 2 days, schr.
Schr. Robibson, ——, Canden 4 days, limbe to master.
Schr. Kate, Treworg, New-Bedford 3 days,
Schr. Kate, Treworg, New-Bedford 3 days,
Schr. Karan, Jones, Portland 4 days,
Schr. Saran, Jones, Portland 4 days,
Schr. Schr. Raman, Allen, Boston, nide, for Albany.

Ceorge Gillam, Hall, Formana, Ceorge Gillam, Hall, Formana, Sarah, Jones, Portland & days, Sarah, Jones, Portland & Gradien, Providence 2 days, milse, to p Blackstone, Reynolds, Providence 2 days, milse, to Wall River 2 days, milse, to

op Isane H. Borden, Collins, Fall River 2 days, mulse, to mater.

Sloop Fashion, Young, Providence 2 days, mase to master.

Sloop Velocity, Davis, Port Jefferson, 2 days.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, Mystic 2 days.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton 2 days, nails to master.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia, mase to J. & N.

riggs. Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cope May, undse. F Perkius. Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, mase. to Loper & Steamer Concord, Norman, Amanda, Michael Co. Kirkpatrick. Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, indse. to E. H. Science Penguin, Williams. Providence, mass. to I. Odell. SAILED-Steamship Jamestown, Norfolk. &c. WIND-During the day, S. S. E., and fresh.

By Telegraph. By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 19, sunset —Ship Constellation and one bark anchored at S. W. Spit, bound out. One brig and a ship re gaing up the Swash Channel, bound in. Wind moderate: Wind HIGHLANDS, June 19, sunset.—One bark off Quarantine; no other vessel in sight. Wind moderate from the S.; weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, June 19, sunset.—Two brigs and a ship the Lower Bay, bound in; nothing else in sight. Wind S., FORT LIAFALL bound in; nothing else to make the Lower Bay, bound in; nothing else to make the cloudy.

One of the control of t ooton. Off Cape Delaware, whaling bark Francis Henrietta, from Hon-inin for New-Hedford, with 5,700 bbls oil.

HOMEOPATHY for DOMESTIC ANIMALS. The world owes much to Homeopathy—more, probably, thus has ever been told, or will ever be known. It is something to be ensancipated from drugs, from lancets, lecahes, bluers, and poisons; but it is more, to be relieved from the fear of them, and to be restored and preserved by forces mild as the breath of love.

portors, out as more, see entered to the next of them, and to be restored and preserved by forces mild as the breath of love, and rentle as the dews of heaven—forces unknown and unrevealed until elicited by the genius of this system.

But these benefits are not comined to the human species. Animals may enjoy them as well; and heaven knows how much they need them. For to them the day of sickness is not merely the day of doom, but of suffering and of testure as well. Ignorance and cruelty seemed to have controlled this branch of medcine—not that men are of necessity careless in regard to the lives of their unimals, or designedly cruel as to the measures used to restore them when sick; but so little real knowledge prevails concerning their diseases, and so much sure as to the proper methods of care, that fatality and the most should not cruel measures almost of necessity prevails. Some judicloses stock-owners, taught by experience the fatality of the common methods of treatment, notwithstanding the torture and expense, have more humanely, if not more wisely, abandoned all treatment, preferring to let nature contend with disease alone, rather than with disease and drugs united. But, thanks to Homeopsthy, there is a better way.

ment, preferring to let nature contend with disease alone, rather than with disease and drugs united. But, thanks to Homeopathy, there is a better way.

For many years past, Homeopathy has been applied to the diseases of all demestic animals in Europe, with the most brilliant success. In this country and the British Isles, within the last few years, not only have individual practitioners applied to remedies with equal success, but some large veterinary instinctions, and most of our principal traveling equestrian troops and menageries, employ it exclusively in all diseases of their horses experience having shown them its great value and curving power, and its immense superiority over every other method. But the inherent intricacies of the system rendered its general introduction for the cure of animals impossible; and though, is the hands of some practitioners and some veterinary surgeons, is worked wooders enough to show its astonishing capacities, yet to the masses it has remained a sealed book.

The principal of Specific Homeopathy, which has proved so efficient in popular use, we have now applied to the diseases of domestic animals, and, from numerous trials, have proved it an entire success. A Manual, concise and yet complete, gives a foll account of the diseases and treatment, and Specifics applicable to each class of diseases make the treatment of which appears in another column, every owner of stock may know every aliment among them, and can treat it successfully. Not among the least benefits conferred by this new method is the case and simplicity with which the proper medicine is administered. No tying, bottling, struggling, or choking are necessary. A neat little glass instrument (the Medicator) is put into the medicine, and takes up the requisite dose—a few drops—and, at the proper moment, placed in the month of the animal and discharged, in an instant the dose is given, and an amount of labor is thus saved to the owner, and of suffering to the animal, which is by no means trivial. Hundreds of animals

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, PULMONARY MURRAIN, LUNG

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, PULMONARY MURRAIN, LUNG-DISEASE.
This disease is not at this time a frequent one in the United States, at least in its more violent or epidemic form; but in Europe and the British Isles it has been known for many years, and has, at times, raged as a most destructive and fatal epidemic, sweeping off a large proportion of the stock on a farm, and destroying every animal attacked. Old-school treatment has met it and tried its resources upon it with much the same results as it has met the cholern, or similar new discusse; and, after having assiduously purged, violently blistered, and seatoned its patients, and tried all its arts upon them, has only seen the victims die a little quicker under such treatment than without any at all—somuch so, that the belief obtains among very many cow-keepers

little quicker under such treatment than without any at all—o-much so, that the belief obtains among very many cow-keepers that the disease is utterly incurable.

Within the past year it has made its appearance in this country, said to have been imported from Holland, and making said ravages among the best imported stock of that vicinity. Within a few short months, it has extended in various directions from its first locality, overlesped all precautionary measures thus far essayed for its arrest and removal, and is, at this mo-ment, occasioning the greatest alarm. The attempt to stay its progress by a sanitary cordon, and the indiscriminate shapher of all unimals tainted or suspected, though proper in themselves progress by a sanitary cordon, and the indiscriminate sanigates of all animals tainted or suspected, though proper in themselves in reasonable limits, it is safe to say will fail, as all such stempts have failed in regard to cholera, and similar dissess. Such invasions are only subdued when their true Homeopathio treatment is understood, and the preventive measures suggested by the law of Similia applied. That this will be the experience in regard to this new enemy, we do not hesitate to affirm. Ac-

In regard to this new enemy, we do not hesitate to affirm, According to all experience, it will prevail more or less extensively in this country, and hence it is well to be acquainted with its symptoms and treatment.

Homeopathy has been very successful in subduing this disease; and we are assured, from repeated trials, that all sulmais may be saved who are treated in the carlier stages, and even a fair proportion of the extreme cases.

HUMPHREYS' MANUAL OF VETERINARY SPECIFICS gives a full account of this gives a full account of this.

MASSACHUSETTS CATTLE DISEASE,
Tegether will all its symptoms, stages and PRINGENTION and
CURATVE treatment, in language so plain and directions so
simple that every cattle owner may readily preserve of care his
herd.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC

VETERINARY SPECIFICS. HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, and HOGS.

List of Spacifics:

—For Fevers—Inflammations of the Lungs or Chest, Brain,
Eyes, Throat, Liver, Belly; Convulsions, Staggers; Fright,

A A.—For Fevers—Inverse Belly; Convulsions, Staggess, ...
Eyes, Throat, Liver, Belly; Convulsions, Staggess, ...
Fear, &c.
B.—For Spavin, Founder, Strains, Injuries, Curb, Splint, Stiffe, Rhemarism, Results of Over Fatigue.
C.—For Distemper, Glect or Strangles, Glanders, Farcy, Nussi.
Dischargus, Swelled Glands, Scab and Rot in Sheep,
D.—For Worms; Botts or Grobs; Long, Round, Pin or Tape
Worms; Colic, or disease in consequence.
E.—For Coughs; Heaves; Broken Wind, Whistles, Thick
Wind; Influenza; Labored, Difficult Breathing; Pleuroresournenia in Cattle or Horses.
Wind, Flower: Diarrhes, Dysen-

pneumonia in Cattle or Horses.

F F - For Colic: Belly-Ache: Wind-Blown; Diarrhea, Dysentery: Liquid or Bloody Discharges; Bloody Murrain.

G G - For Miscarriage, Abortion; Retained after Birth; Hemotrhus- &c.

tery: Inqua or Bloody Discharges; Bloody Marsha.

G.—For Micarriage, Abortion; Retained after Birth; Hemorthuge, &c.

H.—For Scanty, Suppressed, Difficult, or Bloody Urination; Inflamed Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder.

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